The 2011-2016 Wisconsin SCORP:

A collaboration between:

THE UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN MADISON

The Department of Urban and Regional Planning and
The Bureau of Parks and Recreation

A. Urban Parks and Open Space
B. Health and Wellness
C. Goals and Objectives

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SCORP Elements – Work in Progress

Element A. **Evaluation of urban park and open spaces**

- assess access and barriers to current use
- prioritize needs to target improved recreational use

Element B. **Outdoor recreation, health, and wellness: understanding and enhancing the relationship**

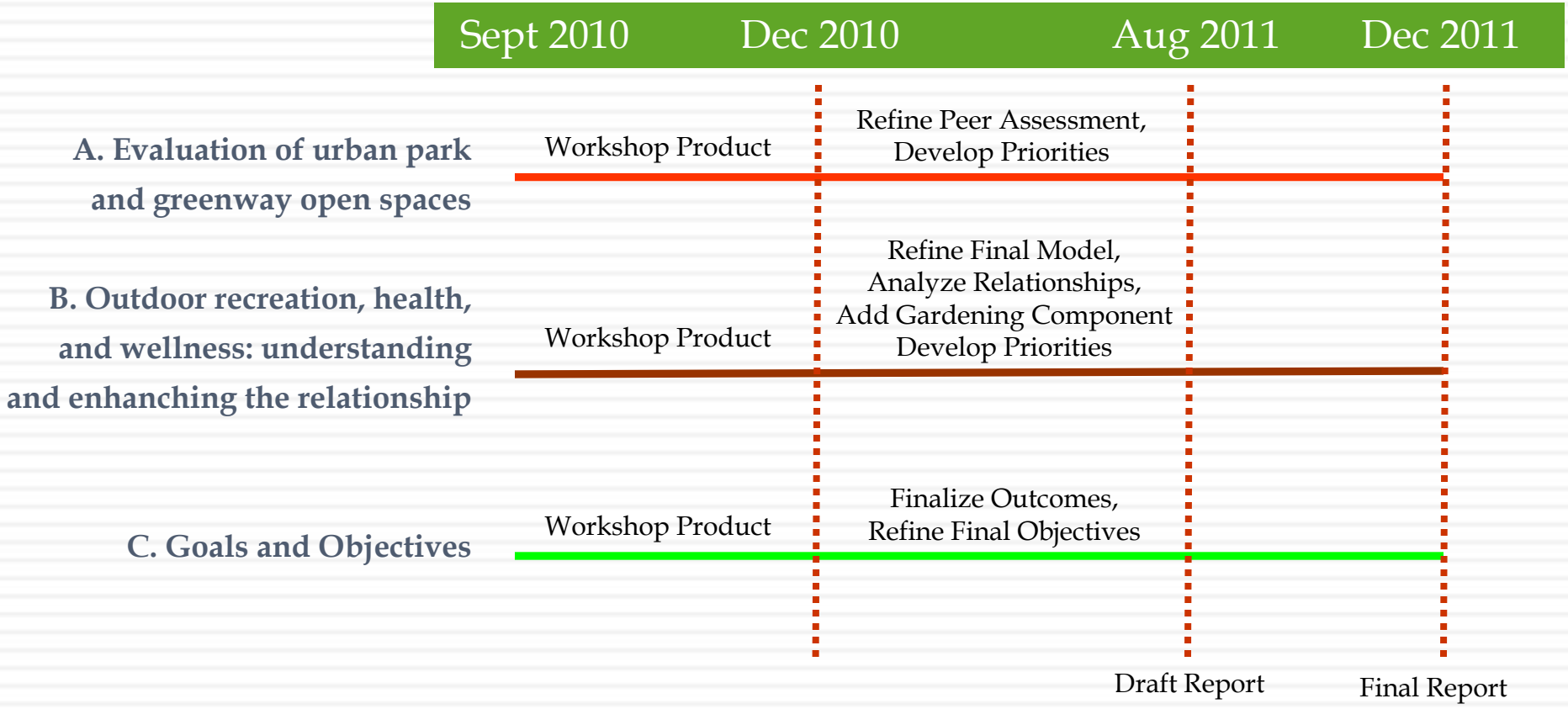
- spatial analysis of existing data – develop understanding
- assess activities, relate to facilities, and prioritize needs.

Element C. **Outdoor recreation goals and objectives**

- evaluate outcomes of previous goals
- identify new opportunities for 2011-2016 SCORP

Our SCORP Project Timeline

Late Summer 2010 through the end of 2011



SCORP Element A

Evaluating urban park and open spaces

- Moves away from a traditional focus on rural areas
- Recognizes that urban parks & greenways play an increasingly important role in local quality of life, health and wellness, and recreation planning
- Help define a vision for Wisconsin's urban park systems that addresses these roles to meet community needs

SCORP Element A

Evaluating urban park and open spaces

Problem Statements:

- *To what extent do outdoor recreational facilities vary across the urban regions of Wisconsin?*
- *What barriers exist to increased use of urban parks and open spaces?*
- *How would we prioritize opportunities to increase use of urban parks and open space in Wisconsin?*

Using secondary data, a set of peer urban regions was developed for comparative assessment

- Define comparable urban regions across the state
- Develop rankings of urban parks and open spaces within peer groups based on population and area
- Assess location, accessibility, safety, and other barriers to increased usage of urban parks and open spaces

Data Sources:

- Recreation supply data from the 2005-2010 SCORP
- 2000 and 2010 Census
- A minimum requirements approach
- Focus group interviews to assess barriers to increased use of urban parks and open spaces

Defining "urban" "parks and open space"

- "Urban" counties first defined as those with over 50% population in urban areas (24 of 72 counties defined as "urban")
  - within these counties, 163 municipalities had over 1000 population
  - these were separated into four peer groups based on population size.
  - Milwaukee and Madison were a 5th and 6th group where peers were determined across the country
- Urban parks and open spaces were defined as
  - facilities owned by local governments including town, city, and county parks, golf courses, arboreta, and pools
  - school properties, private facilities, and indoor facilities were excluded

Peers used for comparison

Table 1.1. Peer Group 1

Municipality Name and Type	Non-school equipped playground facilities [number] per 1000 people	Parks [number] per 1000 people	Parks [acres] per 1000 people	Trails - bicycle use [miles] per 1000 people	Trails - hiking use [miles] per 1000 people
Green Bay city	0.36	0.68	-	0.15	0.15
Janesville city	0.00	1.09	39.26	0.39	0.49
La Crosse city	0.48	0.93	26.17	0.14	0.39
Eau Claire city	0.30	1.47	17.04	0.91	0.00
Waukesha city	0.40	0.70	15.55	0.06	0.08
West Allis city	0.21	0.82	14.23	0.03	0.00
Racine city	0.51	1.14	13.77	0.06	0.00
Sheboygan city	0.39	0.67	13.08	0.10	0.06
Kenosha city	0.43	0.89	10.65	0.22	0.06
Appleton city	0.39	0.46	7.13	0.10	0.10
Oshkosh city	0.25	0.51	5.28	0.07	0.11
Wauwatosa city	0.04	0.04	0.63	0.02	0.00

Table 1.2.Peer Group 2

Municipality Name and Type	Non-school equipped playground facilities [number] per 1000 people	Parks [number] per 1000 people	Parks [acres] per 1000 people	Trails - bicycle use [miles] per 1000 people	Trails - hiking use [miles] per 1000 people
Fond du Lac city	0.34	0.55	16.62	0.07	0.07
Brookfield city	0.41	0.62	27.42	0.88	0.13
Wausau city	0.34	0.95	8.67	0.07	0.16
New Berlin city	0.34	0.71	23.90	0.00	0.35
Beloit city	0.53	0.90	23.58	0.28	0.42
Greenfield city	0.14	0.23	2.54	0.00	0.05
Manitowoc city	0.62	0.89	20.23	0.62	0.45
Menomonee Falls village	0.20	0.95	41.76	0.07	0.07
Franklin city	0.29	0.79	8.14	0.78	0.78
Oak Creek city	0.33	0.74	11.14	0.15	0.17
West Bend city	0.89	1.28	43.82	1.14	1.28
Superior city	0.66	0.73	7.72	0.27	1.16
Stevens Point city	0.58	0.91	16.52	0.41	0.41
Neenah city	0.62	0.91	15.18	0.33	0.49
Mequon city	0.26	0.94	26.07	0.31	0.16
Muskego city	0.46	0.72	13.42	1.14	1.14
De Pere city	0.64	1.18	16.76	0.12	0.12
Fitchburg city	1.78	1.90	19.05	0.89	0.24
Sun Prairie city	0.00	2.24	21.15	0.00	0.00

Peers used for comparison

Table 1.3. Peer Group 3

Municipality Name and Type	Non-school equipped playground facilities [number] per 1000 people	Parks [number] per 1000 people	Parks [acres] per 1000 people	Trails - bicycle use [miles] per 1000 people	Trails - hiking use [miles] per 1000 people
Marshfield city	0.50	1.00	17.76	0.43	0.67
Wisconsin Rapids city	0.39	0.83	8.32	1.39	1.39
Germantown village	0.46	0.66	17.12	0.00	0.00
Ashwaubenon village	0.86	1.15	15.90	0.29	0.52
Menasha city	0.68	1.11	9.33	0.18	0.25
Pleasant Prairie village	0.29	0.72	72.59	0.16	0.43
Middleton city	1.42	1.75	64.70	0.65	1.29
Allouez village	0.52	0.78	18.26	0.21	0.26
Onalaska city	1.17	1.72	17.19	0.00	0.00
Shorewood village	0.15	0.44	1.45	0.00	0.00
Howard village	0.57	1.14	34.65	0.16	0.00
Watertown city (part)	0.37	1.19	5.87	0.00	0.00
Whitewater city	0.30	1.52	20.62	0.23	0.68
Kaukauna city	0.78	1.55	33.44	0.23	0.47
Two Rivers city	0.79	1.67	19.08	0.79	0.79
Stoughton city	0.81	1.05	10.48	0.32	0.00
Oconomowoc city	0.89	1.79	16.24	0.08	0.08
Weston village	0.64	0.82	21.88	0.36	0.36
Brown Deer village	0.25	0.16	1.40	0.08	0.21
Pewaukee city	0.45	0.45	8.65	0.18	0.00
Fort Atkinson city	0.51	1.20	23.70	0.19	0.43
Hartford city (part)	0.83	1.48	20.36	0.32	0.09
Cedarburg city	0.84	2.78	13.18	0.28	0.28
Baraboo city	0.76	1.14	11.01	0.00	0.09
Plover village	1.26	1.75	14.54	0.39	0.15
Little Chute village	0.67	0.48	9.62	0.08	0.10
Port Washington city	1.07	1.55	15.99	0.34	0.48
Grafton village	1.16	1.55	11.63	0.34	0.34

Peers used for comparison

- Peers groups define "like" urban park and open space contexts.
- For these smaller urban peers (groups 1-4), there were sufficient group sizes to keep analysis within Wisconsin.
- Madison and Milwaukee, however, were deemed as unique urban areas … as such they were compared to other like cities across the U.S.

Table 1.4. Peer Group 4

Municipality Name and Type	Non-school equipped playground facilities [number] per 1000 people	Parks [number] per 1000 people	Parks [acres] per 1000 people	Trails - bicycle use [miles] per 1000 people	Trails - hiking use [miles] per 1000 people
Burlington city	0.51	2.85	14.07	0.32	0.00
Waunakee village	1.01	1.91	28.25	0.34	0.11
Sussex village	1.48	0.00	34.18	0.40	0.40
St. Francis city	0.35	0.23	1.25	0.00	0.00
Pewaukee village	0.60	0.84	10.05	0.00	0.24
Monona city	1.12	0.12	13.70	0.00	0.25
Delavan city	0.89	2.94	22.09	0.38	0.38
Hartland village	0.89	1.27	11.21	0.62	0.62
Plymouth city	0.90	2.43	12.56	0.38	0.13
Reedsburg city	1.43	1.69	23.36	0.00	0.39
Hales Corners village	0.00	0.26	3.16	0.00	0.00
Oregon village	1.72	2.65	24.90	0.53	0.53
Jefferson city	0.54	1.36	10.58	0.00	0.00
DeForest village	0.55	1.23	17.82	0.59	0.59
Elkhorn city	0.74	1.19	19.85	0.15	0.30
Fox Point village	0.43	0.43	2.14	0.29	0.29
Verona city	1.47	2.20	16.15	0.44	0.73
Altoona city	0.59	0.73	12.17	0.44	0.00
Sheboygan Falls city	0.74	0.89	4.73	0.00	0.07
Ripon city	0.76	1.22	16.07	0.30	0.30
Delafield city	0.30	1.80	17.72	0.00	0.00
Holmen village	1.58	1.73	17.51	0.47	0.95
Mukwonago village	0.31	0.79	28.34	0.00	0.16
McFarland village	1.42	2.36	10.77	0.00	0.00
Elm Grove village	0.16	0.32	11.47	0.24	0.24
Kimberly village	1.45	1.45	17.72	0.24	0.24
Mount Horeb village	1.58	2.11	10.88	0.18	0.18
Sturtevant village	0.00	0.96	1.62	0.00	0.00
Milton city	0.99	2.59	10.94	0.80	0.00
Twin Lakes village	0.83	1.46	10.63	0.00	0.00
Edgerton city	1.02	1.83	9.16	1.22	1.22
Rothschild village	1.25	1.67	14.83	0.26	0.26
Lake Mills city	1.56	0.00	0.00	2.01	0.00
North Fond du Lac village	0.89	1.33	4.65	0.00	0.00
West Salem village	0.68	0.90	2.36	0.23	0.00
Bayside village	0.00	0.22	1.55	0.00	0.00
Union Grove village	0.95	1.43	-	0.00	0.00
Saukville village	1.23	1.73	36.98	0.00	0.00
Waterford village	0.49	4.37	24.92	1.19	1.19
Slinger village	0.78	1.30	12.36	0.00	0.00
Mosinee city	3.43	3.43	17.14	0.29	0.00
Evansville city	1.03	1.80	15.94	0.00	0.00
Cottage Grove village	1.80	2.06	21.59	0.00	0.00
Chilton city	1.58	1.58	12.61	0.00	0.00
East Troy village	0.57	2.56	19.93	0.00	0.00
Marshall village	0.88	1.47	56.78	0.00	0.29
Kiel city	2.43	2.43	16.70	2.43	0.30
Seymour city	1.31	1.64	26.22	0.00	0.00
Prairie du Sac village	1.20	2.10	7.29	0.45	0.00
New Holstein city	0.93	1.24	52.58	0.70	0.77
Waupun city (part)	1.22	2.14	8.74	0.00	0.00
Waterloo city	0.37	1.48	24.12	0.82	0.82
Kewaskum village	1.23	1.53	23.00	0.77	0.00
Thiensville village	0.31	0.61	5.53	0.31	0.00
Omro city	1.37	3.08	14.82	0.00	0.00
Cross Plains village	2.89	5.14	27.30	0.00	1.61
Paddock Lake village	1.46	2.18	2.47	0.00	0.00
Pulaski village (part)	1.36	2.05	36.83	0.00	0.00
Sauk City village	0.68	1.35	13.88	0.68	0.00
Brillion city	1.07	1.43	11.09	0.72	2.86
Howards Grove village	0.74	1.12	37.19	0.00	0.37
Oostburg village	0.39	0.78	1.96	0.00	0.00
Wales village	0.79	1.18	33.39	0.39	0.39
Nekoosa city	0.88	0.88	1.75	0.88	0.88
Williams Bay village	1.36	1.36	3.17	0.00	0.91
Combined Locks village	2.03	2.03	35.73	0.81	0.81
Silver Lake village	0.85	1.70	16.13	0.00	0.00
Walworth village	0.89	1.78	4.62	0.00	0.00
Schofield city	1.42	1.89	3.78	0.00	0.00
Lake Delton village	1.80	2.41	13.83	0.00	0.00
Port Edwards village	2.15	2.15	13.46	1.35	1.88
Kohler village	1.67	2.78	33.35	2.78	3.34
Butler village	0.53	1.06	16.48	0.00	0.53
Wind Point village	0.55	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fontana-on-Geneva Lake village	1.33	3.32	66.36	1.33	16.59
Whiting village	1.15	1.73	41.98	0.00	3.45
Shorewood Hills village	1.20	6.01	12.64	0.00	1.20
River Hills village (no data)	1.55	2.32	40.19	0.00	0.00
North Prairie village	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00
Dousman village	1.36	2.71	28.49	0.00	0.68
Darien village	1.42	1.42	10.15	0.00	0.00
New London city (part)	2.95	5.15	117.61	0.00	0.00
Maple Bluff village	0.78	0.78	12.53	0.00	0.39
Nashotah village	0.84	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Big Bend village	2.91	5.81	174.42	4.36	5.81
Lannon village	2.91	5.81	174.42	4.36	5.81

Peers used for comparison

Table 9. Madison comparison data (per 1000 residents)

Facilities	Madison	Lincoln	Durham	Boise	Des Moines	Mean	Median
Mini park							
Number	0.581	0.119	0.081	0.084	0.126	**0.198**	**0.119**
Acres	1.184	0.072	0.166	0.047	0.316	**0.357**	**0.166**
Neighborhood park							
Number	0.395	0.191	0.125	0.182	0.101	**0.199**	**0.182**
Acres	3.994	1.494	1.357	1.459	1.107	**1.882**	**1.459**
Community park							
Number	0.093	0.068	0.054	0.044	0.035	**0.059**	**0.054**
Acres	2.988	3.881	1.729	0.858	3.326	**2.556**	**2.988**
Large/regional Park							
Number	0.042	0.028	0.027	0.025	0.02	**0.028**	**0.027**
Acres*	11.607	13.24	3.932	50.85	2.857	**16.497**	**11.607**
Total Park area	26.814	30.168	7.699	102.516	8.447	**35.129**	**26.814**
Skate Park number	0	0.008	0.004	0.015	0.005	**0.006**	**0.005**
Trails miles	0.11	0.509	0.087	0.281	0.202	**0.238**	**0.202**
Pools number	0.004	0.036	0.022	0.03	0.025	**0.023**	**0.025**
Golf courses Number	0.017	0.02	0	0.005	0.015	**0.011**	**0.015**
Arboretum Number	0.004	0	0	0	0	**0.001**	**0**
Nature center Number	0	0.004	0.009	0.005	0	**0.004**	**0.004**
Conservancy areas							
Number	0.089	0.008	0.009	0.005	0.005	**0.023**	**0.008**
Acres	7.041	11.481	0.515	49.302	0.841	**13.836**	**7.041**

*includes acres of conservancy area lands in calculation

Peers used for comparison

Table 11. Milwaukee comparison data (per 1000 residents)

Facilities	Milwaukee	Nashville	Louisville	Columbus	Kansas City	Mean	Median
Mini park							
Number	0.233	0.038	0.095	0.12	0.131	**0.123**	**0.12**
Acres	0.082	n/a	0.187	0.278	0.305	**0.213**	**0.233**
Neighborhood park							
Number	0.084	0.059	0.042	0.091	0.195	**0.094**	**0.084**
Acres	1.161	n/a	0.535	0.948	2.22	**1.216**	**1.054**
Community park							
Number	0.046	0.025	0.026	0.043	0.068	**0.042**	**0.043**
Acres	1.913	n/a	0.841	1.412	2.208	**1.594**	**1.663**
Large/regional park							
Number	0.063	0.035	0.042	0.026	0.06	**0.045**	**0.042**
Acres*	13.522	n/a	20.258	10.878	16.497	**15.289**	**15.009**
Total Park area	17	18	22	14	21	**18.188**	**17.694**
Skate Park number	0	0.002	0	0.001	0	**0.4**	**0**
Trails miles	0.179	0.061	0.177	0.066	0.079	**66.8**	**51**
Pools number	0.021	0.005	0.007	0.013	0.019	**7.8**	**9**
Golf courses Number	0.025	0.012	0.016	0.009	0.01	**8.6**	**7**
Arboretum Number	0.002	0	0	0	0.004	**0.6**	**0**
Nature center Number	0.002	0.007	0.002	0	0.002	**1.4**	**1**
Conservancy areas							
Number	0.002	0.007	0.002	0.004	0.044	**6**	**3**
Acres	0.413	9.834	10.976	1.348	0.518	**2741.8**	**1037**

*includes acres of conservancy area lands in calculation

Analysis in progress

- Minimum requirement (MR)
  - Measures supply of facilities at a municipal level
  - Peer groups are used to compare the supplies of similar municipalities
- Budget analysis (park budget/total budget)
  - Measures a city's investment in park and greenway open spaces
  - Suggests relative facility investments by communities
- Citizen access (spatial analysis)
  - Conducted a spatial analysis of the locations of recreation facilities
  - Helps identify share of citizens with access (1/4 mile) to facilities
- Comparative budget analyses for Milwaukee and Madison
  - Compared to their specific peer groups of cities from across the country

Preliminary results and SCORP implications

- Priority areas identified within peer groups
  - Suggests where park and open space requirements are not being met
  - Identifies opportunities for future recreation planning
  - Can be used to target new park and open space developments

- Barriers to increasing use of urban parks and open spaces
  - Improve user safety from crime and traffic
  - Better match facilities and amenities to local need
  - Work to connect parks and open spaces using trail systems
  - Improve programming that promotes use.



SCORP
Element B

Outdoor recreation, health, and wellness: Understanding and enhancing the relationship

SCORP Element B

Outdoor recreation, health, and wellness: Understanding and enhancing the relationship

Problem Statements:

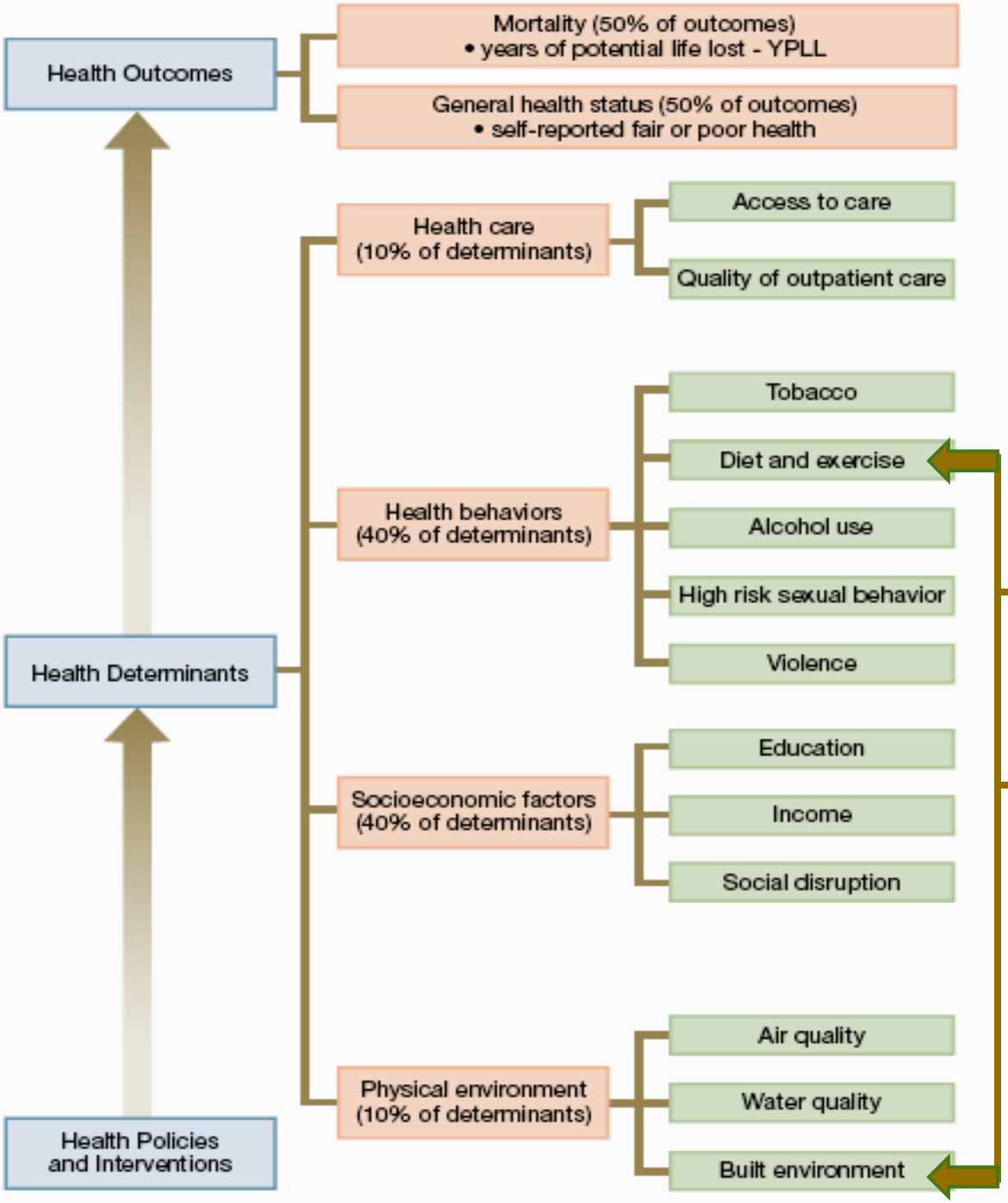
- *What specific outdoor recreation activities found in Wisconsin have the least and most health benefits?*
- *How do recreation facilities relate to recreation activities and what types of facilities are recommended to improve health in Wisconsin?*
- *Is there any correlation at the county level between the overall availability of outdoor recreation facilities, the county demographic distribution, and county health and wellness metrics?*
- *To what extent does gardening (backyard and community) provide both outdoor activities and locally available nutritious fruits and vegetables?*

Building on existing literature, data was developed and analyzed for relevant relationships

- Health benefits of outdoor recreation
- Spatial analysis of recreation facilities and health metrics

Data Sources:

- Previous SCORPs
- 2008 UW Population Health Institute County Health Rankings
- 2000 and 2010 Census
- Survey and estimation of backyard and community gardens



The Theoretical Linkage

Traditional Recreation Facilities:

- Parks (local, county, state)
- Trails (local, county, state)
- Other

Gardening and gardens:

- Backyard
- Community

Our focus addresses the role of outdoor recreation and gardening as it relates to local health outcomes

Intensive (vigorous) outdoor recreation types

Recreation Activity	METs Vigorous (>6) Moderate (3-6) Light (<3)	Calories Burned: 160 lbs	Calories Burned: 180 lbs	Calories Burned: 200 lbs
Inline skating (roller blading)	13	455	511	568
Rock climbing	11	400	450	500
Running, cross country	9	327	368	409
Mountain biking or BMX	9	309	348	386
Mountain climbing	8	291	327	364
Bicycling, general	8	291	327	364
Skiing - cross-country	8	291	327	364
Snowshoeing	8	291	327	364
Ice hockey outdoors	8	291	327	364
Backpacking	7	255	286	318
Canoeing, rowing, moderate effort	7	255	286	318
Sledding	7	255	286	318
Ice skating outdoors	7	255	286	318

Note: Calories burned per 30 minutes of activity
Source: UW-Madison Department of Kinesiology

Less intense (moderate and light) recreation

Recreation Activity	METs Vigorous (>6) Moderate (3-6) Light (<3)	Calories Burned: 160 lbs	Calories Burned: 180 lbs	Calories Burned: 200 lbs
Hiking, cross country	6	218	245	273
Swimming in lakes, streams, etc.	6	218	245	273
Skiing - downhill	6	218	245	273
Snowboarding	6	218	245	273
Hunting, general	5	182	205	227
Kayaking	5	182	205	227
Golf	5	164	184	205
Visit a dog park to walk a pet	3	109	123	136
Sailing	3	109	123	136
Windsurfing	3	109	123	136
Surfing	3	109	123	136
Disc golf, frisbee general	3	109	123	136
Playing catch	3	91	102	114
Visit a wilderness or primitive area	2	73	82	91

Note: Calories burned per 30 minutes of activity
Source: UW-Madison Department of Kinesiology

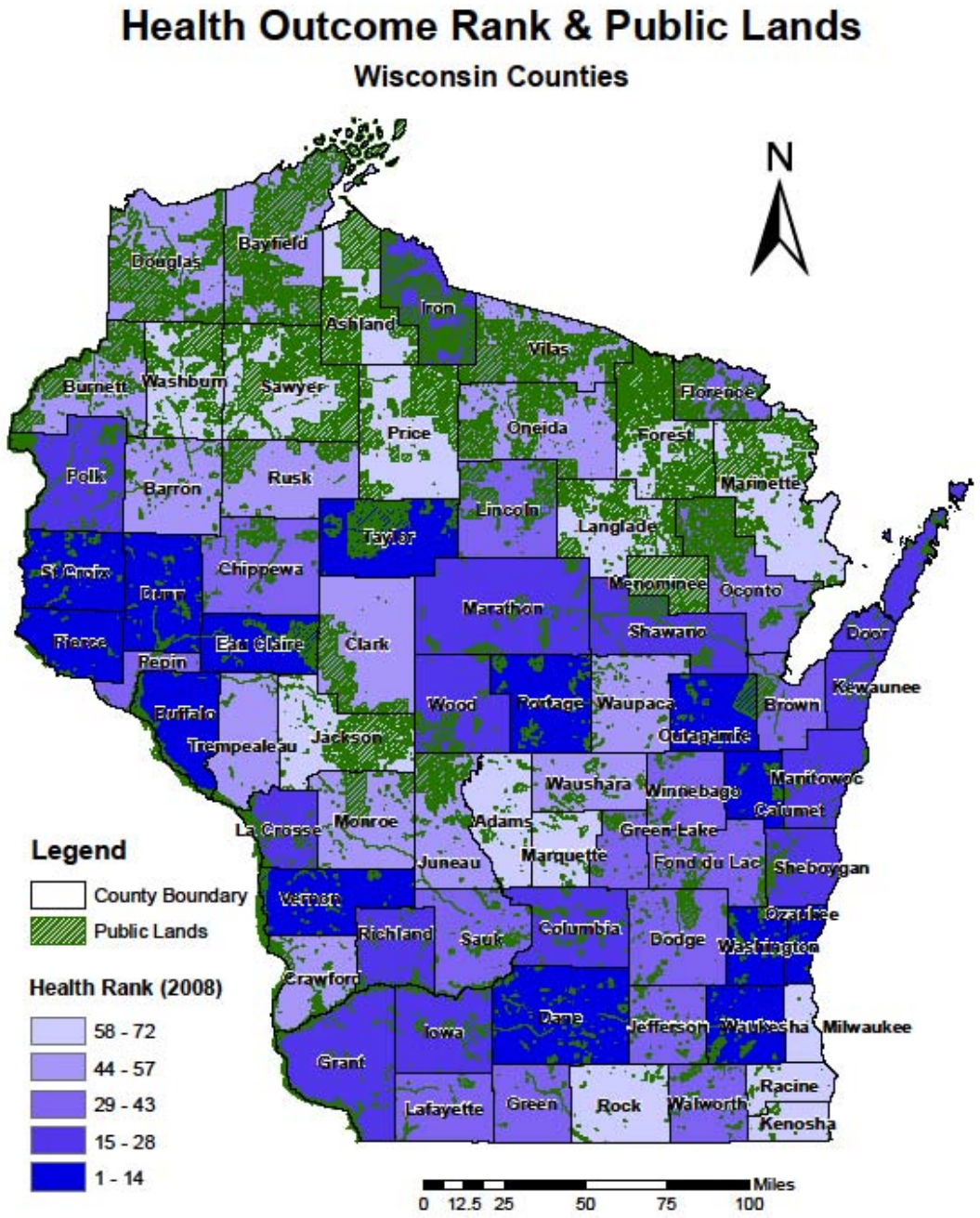
Focus on High MET Recreation Facilities

Thus far, we have focused on the following site types:

- Trails (biking, hiking, jogging, xc skiing, etc.)
- Parks (swimming, hiking, rock climbing, etc.)
- Programs (sports, scuba, etc.)
- Access for walking (% pop. within ½ mile of park)
- Recreation demand (% participating in high MET OR)

Methods

- Spatial Regression
- County level
- Health and wellness metrics
- Demographic controls
- Recreational facilities and use



Results of Spatial Error and Spatial Lag Models

Preliminary results suggest some counter-intuitive relationships

Model Type I: Local health and wellness is explained by demography and recreation

Model Type II: Location of recreation facility is explained by local health and wellness and demographics

Table **1. Spatial Regression Results Using Health/Wellness and Recreation Facility Variables as Dependent**

		Model Type I				Model Type II	
		PD	AO	AO	MH	PARK	TRAIL
Health:							
Premature Death	PD	X				0.01	0.0044
Adult Obesity	AO	262***	X	X	-0.001		
Mental unwell rate	MH				X		
Physical unwell rate	PH						
Poor/Fair health rate	FH						
Demographic:							
% with Bachelors degree	BS		-0.24***	-0.25***			
% no HS diploma	HS	102***			0.56*	-6.55**	-6.92**
Med HH income	INC	-0.098***	0	0	0	0.003	0.002
% below poverty line	POV						
% aged 65 or older	SEN	-9999**	-6.4	-7.7*	0.89	-417	-247
Recreation Facility:							
# parks	PARK	3.00*	0		0.001	X	
# trail miles	TRAIL	-0.08	0	0			X
% walking access to park	WALK			0.011*			
% participating high MET	NSRE						
# high MET programs	PROG						
Amt of Variation Explained	R^2	0.58	0.49	0.52	0.09	0.30	0.24

* = significant at p < .1 level
** = significant at p < .05 level
*** = significant at p < .01 level

Caveats and Limitations of Preliminary Findings

Quantity and quality of existing secondary data

Relationships are complex

Results tend to suggest an over-riding significance of demographic attributes in explaining local health and wellness

- Existing primary data limited by type, geographic specificity, and time frame
- Relationships between local health and wellness, demographic characteristics, and recreational facilities are complex
- Access and use of existing outdoor recreation facilities have yet to be explained
- Opportunity exists for more research

Recommendations from Preliminary Findings

- Develop trail corridors which maximize …
  - opportunities for high MET activity
  - access
  - multi-tread trails can avoid user conflicts
- Support improved access to lakes, parks, and facilities that cater to high MET outdoor recreational activities
- Support development of sports facilities (ice rinks, sport fields, recreational leagues, etc.) and work to improve access to active recreation
- Act to improve awareness and access

Gardens and gardening in Wisconsin

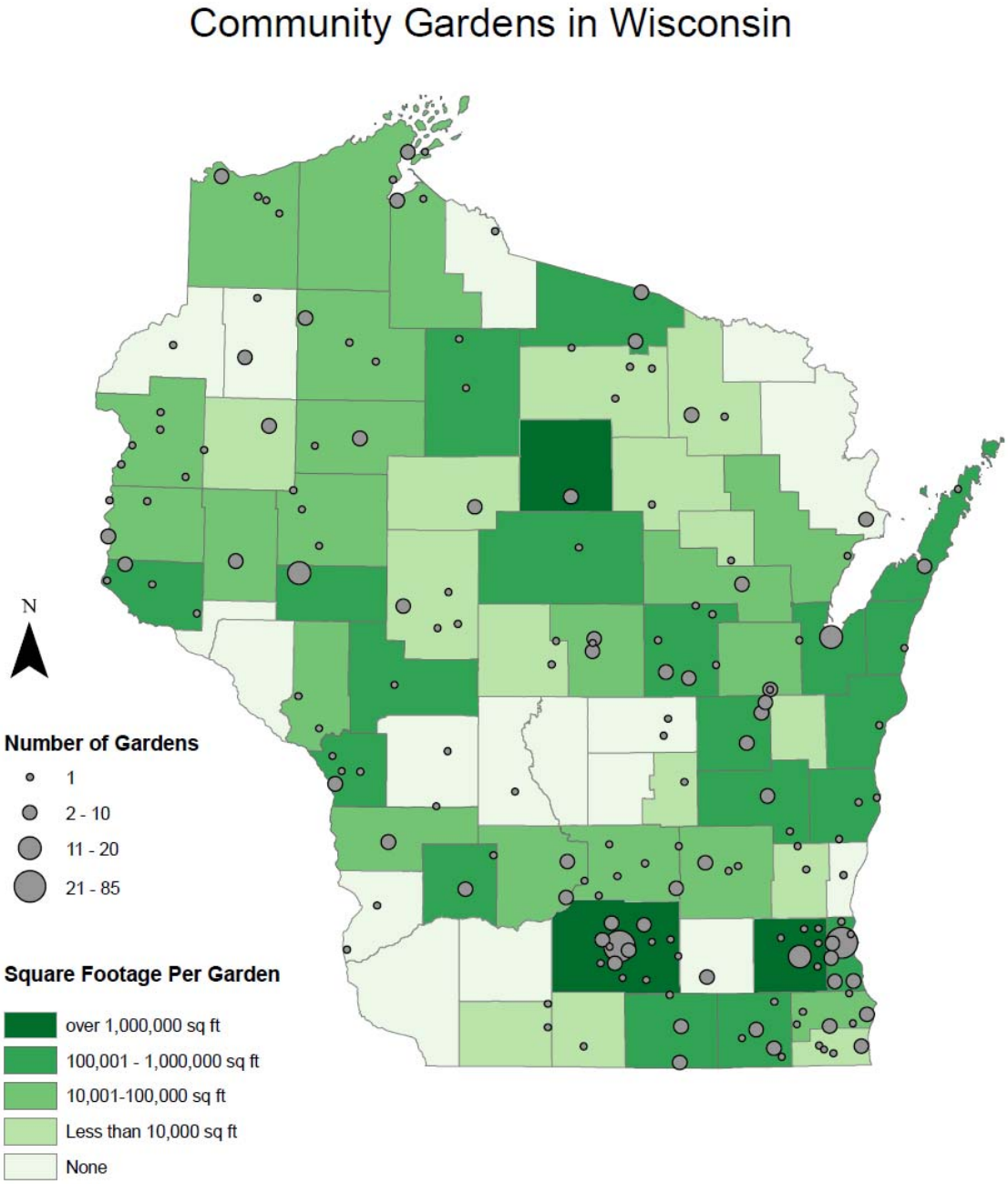
- Gardening has two SCORP related recreational benefits:
  - Provides an important outdoor recreation activity for households
  - Gardening produces fruits and vegetables that, when added to a family's diet, improves nutrition.
- Gardening is an activity partaken of by a surprisingly large percentage of households in Wisconsin
  - Roughly 73 percent of Wisconsin households garden for pleasure
  - Roughly 35 percent of Wisconsin households grow fruits and vegetables in their gardens.

To what extent do Wisconsin households garden?

- Two types of gardens assessed in this work:
  - backyard gardens
  - community gardens
- SCORP research approach
  - Conducted a survey (telephone and email) of all 72 Wisconsin counties to collect information on current community gardens (location, size, and other relevant characteristics).
  - Used NRSE and other relevant research (National Gardening Association, Mother Earth News, recent Gallup Poll, etc.) combined with Census data to develop estimates of number of backyard gardens.
  - Applied available secondary data on garden size and productivity to expand and allocate garden production.

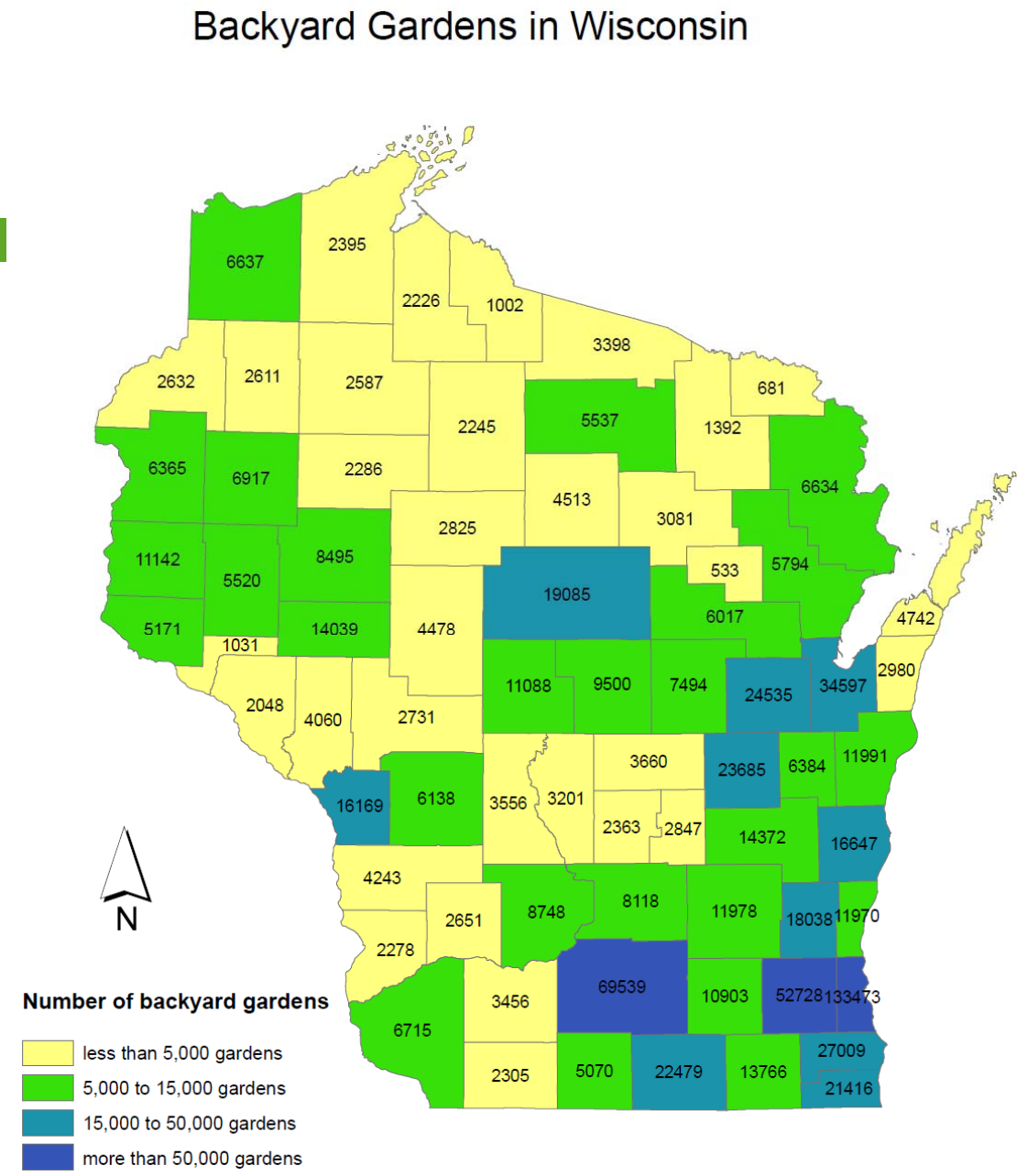
Gardens

- There are over 430 community gardens across the state.
- Most are owned by cities while others are found on school properties and state lands as well
- Total production of yyy pounds of produce
- Total area of backyard garden is zzz acres (or square feet).



Gardens

- Fruits and vegetables versus perennial and annual gardens.
- Total number of backyard gardens is xxx
- Total production of yyy pounds of produce
- Total area of backyard garden is zzz acres (or square feet).



Prepared by: Colette Hershey
Last Updated 3/22/2011

Gardens/Gardening --- So what?

- Gardening is a non-traditional but very common form of outdoor recreation
- Backyard gardens …
  - are a household form of leisure and outdoor recreation
  - produce nutritious food and enjoyable yardscapes to improve local quality of life
- Community gardens …
  - are becoming more common
  - have community and social welfare benefits
  - play an educational role … they are often used to improve understanding of the environment (ecosystem), food and its production, nutrition, and quality of life
- SCORP public policy recommendations
  - encourage gardens/gardening as a form of outdoor recreation
  - consider as an educational and creative alternative public land use





SCORP
Element C

2011-2016 Wisconsin SCORP
Goals, Recommendations, and Actions

- Stakeholders
- Public involvement
- Influence
- Importance
- Policy implications
- Future priority
- Where do we want to go?

SCORP Element C

2011-2016 Wisconsin SCORP Goals, Recommendations, and Actions

Problem Statements:

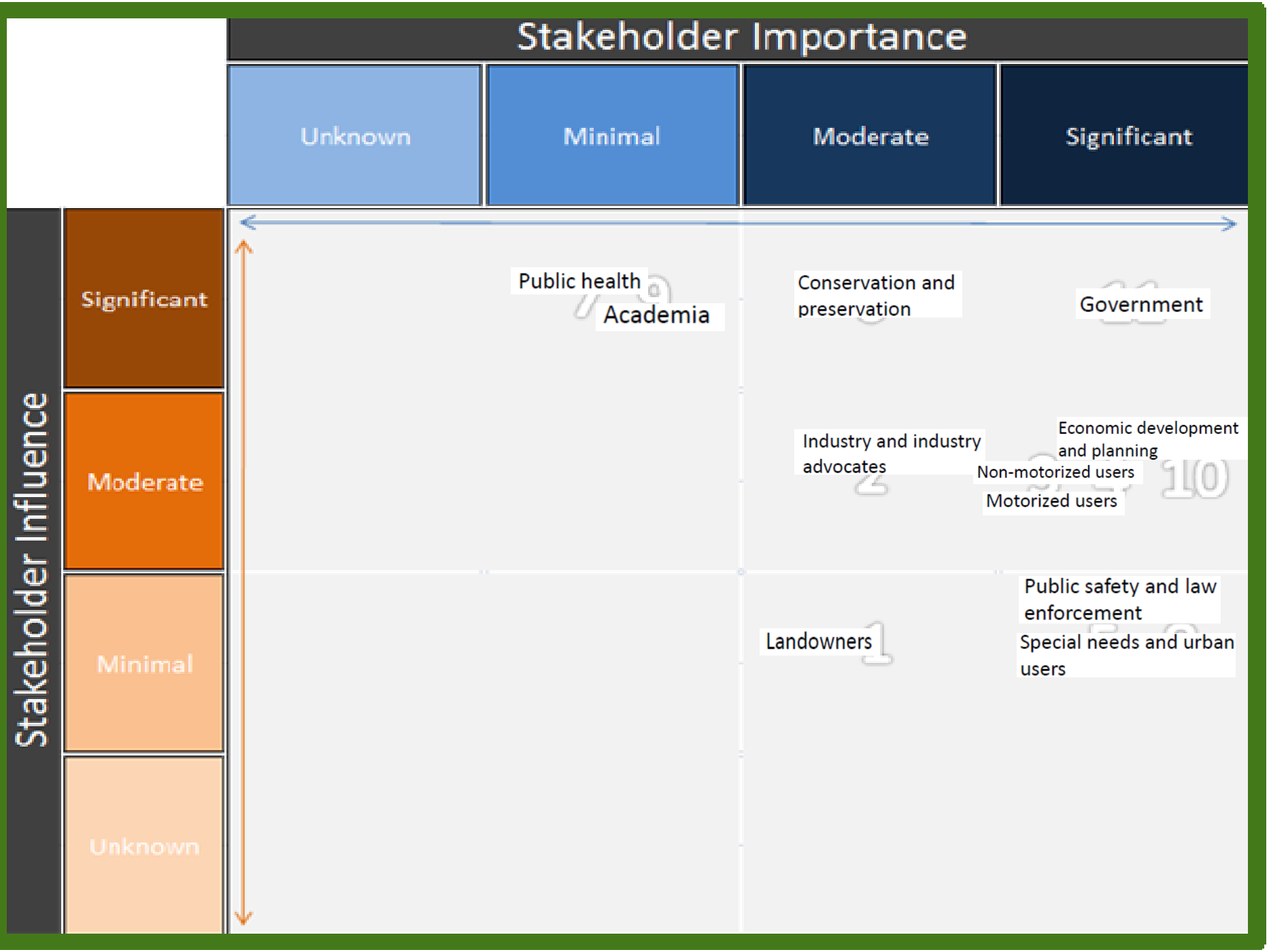
- *How do we evaluate previous SCORP goals, actions, and recommendations?*
- *What are appropriate goals, recommendations, and actions for the 2011-2016 SCORP?*

Gather input from an array of interested publics to prioritize goals, recommendations and actions relevant to outdoor recreation across the state

- Develop an outcome-based assessment
- Stakeholder assessment

Data Sources:

- Evaluated goals and objectives of 2005-2010 SCORP
- Reviewed literature
- Conducted stakeholder interviews and focus groups


Stakeholder Importance
Unknown
Minimal
Moderate
Significant
Stakeholder Influence
Significant
Moderate
Minimal
Unknown
Public health
Academia
Conservation and preservation
Government
Industry and industry advocates
Economic development and planning
Non-motorized users
Motorized users
Public safety and law enforcement
Landowners
Special needs and urban users

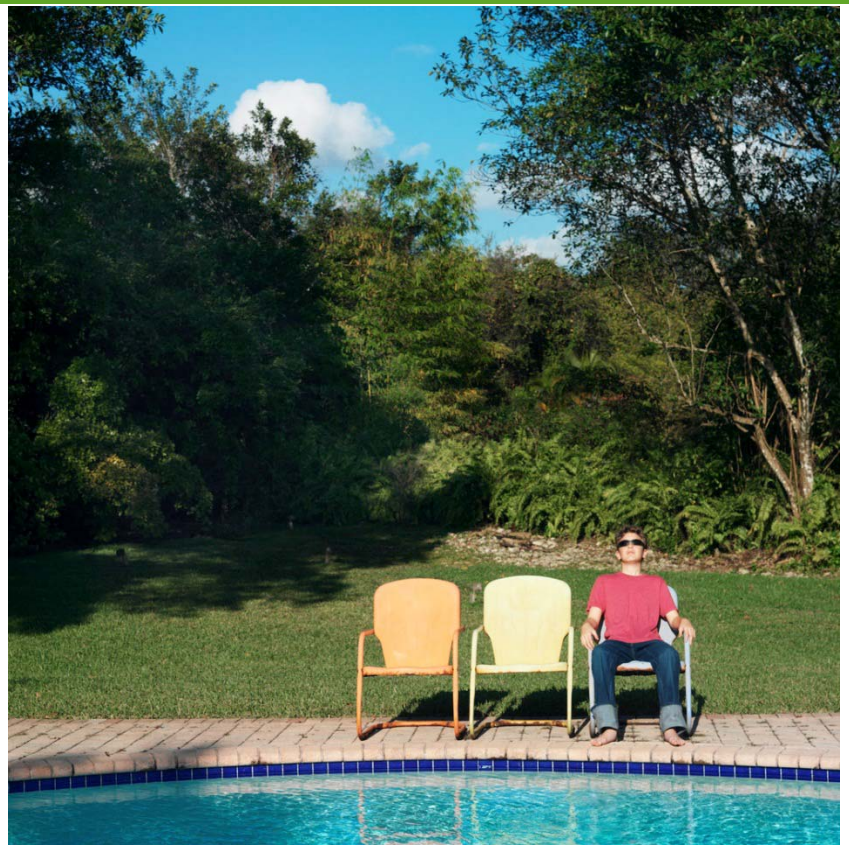
Preliminary results and SCORP implications




- Met many of the goals and recommendations from the 2005-2010 SCORP
  - Programs (interaction mapping system, "Get Outdoors", Stewardship, etc.
  - Many are ongoing - overall, all should be considered for refinement in 2011-2016 SCORP

- Additions and refinements
  - Implement recommendations from current assessments (elements of 2011-2016 SCORP)
  - Better define and measure local economic and social impacts of outdoor recreation
  - Outcomes based assessment needs to be further developed and implemented
  - Work to connect local, regional, and statewide efforts in recreation planning

Questions, comments, and/or suggestions???



We appreciate and recognize the hard work of last semester's Planning Workshop students and Colette Hershey for assistance with maps and other stuff